

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

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For the Christian Secretary.
Our World.

BY MRS. S. EMILIA FHELPS.

What a strange planet is our earth! Can there be any orb like it in the whole Universe of Worlds? How wonderful has been its varied history. At its creation it resembled heaven. No wonder the Sons of God responded to the choir of morning stars, with shouts of joy at its birth-day. All holy, peaceful, joyful, it rolled on its shining way, while the light of Jehovah's smile encircled it with an atmosphere of glory. The communion with heaven was all unobstructed, and the same light which irradiated the jasper walls, fell lovingly on its beautiful hills and green vales.

But what language can ever portray the change that instantly ensued, when the new born planet fell, fell infinitely low. Then the Divine smile was withdrawn and succeeded by a fearful frown. Unnumbered evils entered and swarmed in every spot of the poor, wrecked, darkened world. Sin in all its horrors, death, robed in unutterable terrors, pain and anguish desolating every nerve and fibre, blood-stained war, grim famine, oppression and cruelty, tormenting fear and harassing care, took possession. From being so near heaven that it seemed like a ray emanating from that fountain of glory; it fell down so near hell that its foul smoke darkened the air, and shadowed all loveliness. Constant communication ensued, and great likeness was in the character of the inhabitants.

Yet, though the Universe shuddered and trembled at the shock of its fall, it was not utterly lost. Omnipotence only could aid, and Omnipotence undertook the task. One came travelling in the greatness of his strength—Despair fled at His presence, while Hope, all radiant with heavenly smiles came down and took her abode in this ungenial clime.

Send forth more Laborers.
MR. EDITOR:—Your columns have of late been several times occupied with remarks on the grave subject of the deficiency of ministerial laborers, while the whitening fields of the gospel harvest demand an increase of their numbers; and castigation has been administered by the young men of our churches for the exercise of their talents and energies, while the facts are spread so continually before them in various vehicles of intelligence, from which they might deduce abundant proof that there was room for their engagement successfully in the glorious work of bringing souls to the knowledge of Christ Jesus the Lord. Your correspondents, the authors of the articles in question, have not hesitated to insinuate the operation upon the decisions of young men of such considerations as the more certain pecuniary reward and greater probability of attaining prominence in other professions. But few indeed have been the applications of the higher motives of spiritual duty to urge a devotion to this holy work, and fewer still the gentle persuasives and encouragements which are needed by young disciples, who, with an earnest desire to be made useful in the service of their Lord, feel within their inmost hearts the fearful responsibility of "running unsest of the Lord." If statistics could be compiled, far, very far more of the deficiency would be found attributable to this, it may be, false delicacy; and many young men, whose lifetime has been devoted to secular pursuits, would be found on the list, who are now struggling with intense mental agony against a conviction of duty, suppressed because not aided by those whose judgment has been respected, and who therefore disregard this sense of duty, and are punished by the Lord with leanness of soul and reproach of conscience all their days. Still, how great is the trial of one thus placed! Within, a conscience, and an earnest desire to fulfil the conscience-enforced duty of devotion to the Lord's service; without, no word to urge the duty; pastor, deacons, brethren, all silent, or at most an occasional chill prayer for the Lord to send out more laborers, is all he hears; and the wily adversary whispers, with many arguments founded on his own peculiar circumstances, that presumption, rather than the Lord's call, prompts his desires; or some other specious dissuasive is used to deter him from the solemn work; and to the more retired calling, for very fear of sinning, he devotes the remainder of his days, still feeling that he does sin.

The object of the writer is not to stay the course of the misdirection of life thus accomplished, but, if it may be, to call attention to the cause from which this effect may have in some cases proceeded; and, if his judgment

earth was hopelessly engulfed forever. But when we turn from these painful thoughts, and lift our eyes above, we shall clearly see that the sweet bow of promise is shedding hope and beauty even on our dark sky. Then we begin to contemplate the reverse of the picture, and think how many heroic, heavenly spirits have gone forth to the habitations of cruelty, that they may dispense the glorious gospel. We think of the success that has attended their labors, and how we have seen men from the farthest climes rising and in broken accents telling of the love of Jesus. When we hear the dark African, the brown Asiatic, the polished European, and the red Indian, all singing the same holy song of praise, how can we help thinking that much of heaven has shone down to earth? Truly the sounds that go up from earth are not all groans and curses. From multitudes of heart-stones the voice of adoring praise and penitent prayer, enters into the ears of complacent Jehovah.

Yet, after all, the greatest consolation is not in looking at the signs of the times, it is in contemplating the sure word of prophecy.—Our gracious God has surely promised us that a bright morning, and a full-orbed day shall yet dawn and shine over this world.—What have we to do with improbabilities when God has spoken? What right have we to despond when His all-animating voice calls upon us to hope and to struggle? Yes, ye who love God and pity man, believe that His own right hand is holding this world, not in judgment, but in infinite mercy. His voice as the voice of many waters, and of mighty thunderings, is calling upon us to throw off the sackcloth of despair, and the sloth of cold indifference and to come to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Who will hearken and obey? This earth where we live is the theatre of a tremendous struggle. Christ and all good is contending for the mastery, against Satan and all evil. Our welfare is at stake. The issues are tremendous, and the actors are mankind. Every hour is important in this contest. Satan is marshaling his forces, and they serve their master with vigilant fidelity. How will you serve an infinitely worthy Master, who bids you contend for all you hold dear, for your race, for your own life and soul?

of at least one cause he just, his prayer is, that the public notice of it may work some change. Eleven years' membership in four several Baptist churches in the cities of his residence, in two merely temporary, with almost uninterrupted attendance on the ministrations of the pastors, have not afforded one appeal to young men on this subject, and not one in the four churches has been devoted in that time to the service. It may have been that there were none fitted, none exercised on the subject, and therefore none who could be devoted to the work; but a far more reasonable conclusion would be, that the young men, like those of old on another subject, "have not so much as heard" whether their duty or privilege was to stand up in the name of the Lord, and, abandoning the doubtful question, have decided to pursue some other calling.—A fearful responsibility to assume! Yet is it not for ministers a serious question whether they have done all their duty as workers together with the Lord in sending out laborers? And if hitherto the pastors and deacons have not given to their prayers for laborers the confirmatory seal of effort to select and secure reinforcements and additions to the ministerial ranks, is it not high time that they awake and address themselves to the work, praying that the Lord would guide them, and grant the influence of his Holy Spirit to operate on the hearts of such as will prove fit to bear the standard of the cross before a sinful world, and to garner the harvest of his gospel?—*N. York Recorder.*

WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?—At a festival party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life was the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four-score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said, "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, *How beautiful is Spring!* And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think, *How beautiful is Summer!* When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, *How beautiful is Autumn!* And when it is *severe* winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through."

Dr. Adams.

Power of Kindness to Criminals.
The eminent and very benevolent Dr. Letson, who sought in a great variety of ways the benefit of his fellowmen, relates the following story:
"It was my lot, a few years ago, to be attacked on the highway by a genteel looking person, well mounted, who demanded my money, at the same time placing a pistol to my breast. I requested him to remove the pistol, which he instantly did. I saw his agitation, from whence I concluded he had not been habituated to this hazardous practice; and I added, that I had both gold and silver about me, which I freely gave him; but that I was sorry to see a young gentleman risk his life in so unbecoming a manner, which would probably soon terminate at the gallows; that at best, the casual pittance gained on the highway would afford but a precarious and temporary subsistence, but that if I could serve him by a private assistance more becoming his appearance, he might further command my purse; and at the same time I desired him to accept my card containing my address, and to call upon me, as he might trust to my word for his liberty and life. He accepted my address, but I observed his voice faltered. It was late at night; there was, however, sufficient starlight to enable me to perceive, as I leaned towards him on the window of my carriage, that his bosom was overwhelmed with conflicting passions; at length, bending forward on his horse, and recovering the power of speech, he affectingly said—'I thank you for your offer; American affairs have ruined me. I will wait upon you.' Two weeks afterwards, a person entered my house whom I instantly recognized to be this highwayman. 'I come,' said he, 'to communicate to you a matter that nearly concerns me, and I trust to your honor to keep it inviolable.' I told him I recollected him, and I requested him to relate his history with candor, as the most effectual means of securing my services; and such was the narrative as would have excited sympathy in every heart. His fortunes had been spoiled on the American continent, and after a long imprisonment he escaped to this asylum of liberty, where his resources failing, and perhaps with pride above the occupation of a sturdy beggar, he rashly ventured upon the most dreadful alternative of the highway, where in his second attempt he met with me.

viating his distresses. To the Commissioners for relieving the American sufferers, application was made, but fruitlessly; at length he attended at Windsor, and delivered a memorial to the Queen, briefly stating his sufferings, and the cause of them.
"Struck with his appearance, and pleased with his address, she graciously assured him of patronage, provided his pretensions should, on inquiry, be found justified.
"The result was, that in a few days she gave him a commission in the army; and by his public services twice has his name appeared in the Gazette among the promotions."

For the Chr. Secretary.

THE PAGANS' CALL FOR HELP.

BY H. S. STEVENS.

Hear you not the distant wailings,
Coming from across the deep;
'Tis the voice of heathen calling,
"Christians, come and give us help!"

Now they call with saddened voices,
Mournfully they meet the ear,
Come! O come! and bring salvation,
Bring to us the gospel near.

Long they've groped in heathenish darkness,
Long been plunged in deepest night:
Now they ask for assistance,
Give, O give them gospel light.

Long they've knelt in adoration,
To their senseless, lifeless gods;
Now they bow with sweet contrition,
To the sovereign "Lord of lords."

Christians, they to you are calling,
Now to send them gospel aid;
Refuse them not, but O! give blessings,
Give them crowns which never fade.

Vain to us are earthly treasures,
But for us while here we stay;
Nought, compared with heavenly pleasures,
When from earth we're called away.

Soon we'll leave this world of trial,
Soon be called by God away,
When shall sound the last great trumpet,
When appears the "Judgment Day."

Give them now of your abundance,
Answer well this mournful call;
God will bless you with his presence,
He will well reward you all.

Middletown, Oct. 4th, 1851.

AN EPIGRAPH

Would you know what religion he had?
Be his character thus understood:
A dissenter from all that is bad,
A convert to all that is good.

From the Springfield Republican.

Treatment of Dysentery.

We have little faith in the popular treatment of dangerous diseases, and present the following from a physician, for the consideration of physicians.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Seeing an account of the death of so many of dysentery, among whom are numbered some most worthy and prominent individuals, induced me to offer, with the sincere desire of benefiting my fellow men, a mode of practice, in this disease, which is the result of thirty years' experience.

My plan is as follows, with persons of every age.—Pack them in a flannel blanket, wrung from hot water, and surrounded with dry blankets, and comfortable, sufficient to keep them warm. If necessary, place a bottle of hot water to the feet. A towel wet in warm or cold water (as is most agreeable) should be laid on the bowels. If a child, the patient usually falls asleep in twenty or thirty minutes, and may sleep till it wakes,—if it be four hours. The patient is requested to drink freely of simple herb teas, as sage, pennyroyal, &c., with some uniritating deobstruent medicine to equalize and sustain capillary action.

Ordinarily, if the packing has been faithfully done, every day, or twice a day, according to the severity of the symptoms, by the third day the fever subsides; when I give a decoction of black or wild cherry bark, four parts to one of good cherry rum or brandy. Dose, for adults, one table spoonful once in four hours, until the discharges abate to two in twenty-four hours; then three times a day till the bowels are regular. If this medicine should astrange the bowels too suddenly, and cause pain, one grain of rhubarb may be added to each dose. For children, the dose should be less, proportioned to the age. I give no emetic, or cathartic, unless, on the attack I am assured that the patient has been eating indigestible or improper food, which is proving a source of irritation, in which case, after the first packing, it may be removed by a dose of castor oil.

Of several hundred cases that I have treated in this way during the last seven years, I do not recollect having lost more than four.

If these suggestions may be blessed to the benefit of any, I shall be amply satisfied and very grateful.

Holyoke, Sept. 10, 1851.

A loving heart encloses within itself an unfading and eternal Eden.

Unity of Races.
We are happy to find that the celebrated philosopher and traveller, Humboldt, maintains the Christian and humane doctrine of the unity of the human species. The following extract is from his last work, *Cosmos*, and is distinguished by a noble spirit of humanity:—

"Whilst we maintain the unity of the human species, we at the same time repel the depressing assumption of superior and inferior races of men. There are nations more susceptible of cultivation, more highly civilized, more ennobled by mental cultivation, than others, but none, in themselves, nobler than others. All are in like degree designed for freedom; a freedom which in the ruder conditions of society belongs only to the individual, but which in social States, enjoying political institutions, appertains as a right to the whole body of the community.

"If we would indicate an idea which throughout the whole course of history has ever more and more widely extended its empire, or which more than any other testifies to the much contested and still more decidedly misunderstood perfectibility of the whole human race, it is that of establishing our common humanity—of striving to remove the barriers which prejudice and limited views of every kind have erected amongst men, and to treat all mankind, without reference to religion, nation, or color, as one fraternity, one great community, fitted for the attainment of one object, the unrestrained development of the physical powers. This is the ultimate and highest aim of society, identical with the direction implanted by nature in the mind of man towards the indefinite extension of his existence. He regards the earth in all its limits, and the heavens as far as his eye can scan the their bright and starry depths, as inwardly his own, given to him as the objects of his contemplation, and as a field for the development of his energies. Even the child longs to pass the hills or the seas which enclose his narrow home; yet when his eager steps have borne him beyond those limits, he pines, like the plant, for his native soil; and it is by this touching and beautiful attribute of man—this longing for that which is unknown, and this fond remembrance of that which is lost—that he is spared from an exclusive attachment to the present. Thus deeply rooted in the innermost nature of man, and even enjoined upon him by his highest tendencies, the recognition of the bond of humanity becomes one of the noblest leading principles in the history of mankind."—*Wilhelm von Humboldt Ueber die Kawi-Sprache*, bd. iii. s. 426.

"With these words, which drew their charm from the depths of feeling, let a brother be permitted to close this general description of the natural phenomena of the Universe.—From the remotest nebulae, and from the revolving double stars; we have descended to the minutest organisms of animal creation, whether manifested in the depths of ocean or on the surface of our globe, and to the delicate vegetable germs which clothe the naked delicacy of the ice-crowned mountain summit; and here we have been able to arrange these phenomena according to partially known laws; but other laws of a more mysterious nature rule the higher spheres of the organic world, in which is comprised the human species in all its varied conformation, its creative intellectual power, and the language to which it has given existence. A physical delineation of nature terminates at the point where the sphere of intellect begins, and a new world of mind is opened to our view. It marks the limit, but does not pass it."

You need the Prayer-Meeting.

If you are neglecting to meet with your brethren for social prayer, they no doubt miss you. They see your seat empty. They remember your exhortations and prayers, and your promises to be faithful; and as they think of the sacredness of your covenant, the influence which you are now exerting against religion, and the peril of your own soul, as well as the jeopardy of your fellow-men, how can it be otherwise than that sadness gather upon the countenance, and anguish seize upon the heart! They feel that they need your presence, your prayers, your aid, to carry forward the great work of saving the world.

However much the prayer-meeting needs you, let me say—and I would to God that you could feel it—you need that still more. Every time you neglect it, you are robbing yourself of one of the best gifts of heaven—you are impoverishing your own soul. The prayer-meeting is a means of grace, which, if improved, would greatly subvert your spiritual progress. Then, as you prize your own advancement, as you value your own happiness, as you love your own soul, so you should estimate it. There you may receive new impulses to faithfulness, and your religious habits may be confirmed. In the midst

of the cares and turmoils of business, how refreshing to dismiss the world, "And spend the hours of setting day, In humble, grateful prayer!"

It is calculated to calm every turbulent passion, to restrain every truant emotion, to accustom the better feelings of the heart, and to fortify you against the temptations of the world. Far better would it be to neglect your meals, than to neglect it. The most that the former could do would be to injure the body, but this may destroy the soul. You may be getting your hay, or engaged in some other urgent business, and think that you cannot afford to attend. But you are mistaken! Your soul is of paramount importance, and will you imperil it? The hour devoted to social prayer even amid the hurry of business, is one of the most profitable hours you spend—it is the very thing you need.—*Morning Star.*

INQUIRY MEETINGS.—There are two kinds of meetings which belong to this general head. They usually occur very nearly at the same time. One is the meeting of inquiring Christians, and the other of inquiring sinners. Rarely, if ever, does the latter obtain, without being preceded by the former. Rarely, if ever, does the former exist, without being followed by the latter. God will 'be inquired of by the house of Israel' to do this thing for them; and when Israel truly inquires, the blessing is not long delayed.—*Ref. Rec.*

VOLTAIRE'S ATTEMPT TO TRANSLATE THE FIFTY FIRST PSALM.—Presumptuous individuals, who venture to attack the Holy Scriptures with unpurified hearts and mere scholastic learning, without being enlightened by the Holy Spirit, are punished with confusion, blindness, and delusion. Voltaire was once daring enough to verify that affecting penitential Psalm, the fifty first. Every thing went well until he came to the tenth verse, where it said, "Create in me a clean heart, O God." But his pride; and truly infernal hatred against God and his worshippers, did not permit him with a royal penitent to entreat of God a pure and sincere heart; however, he strove to translate the verse poetically—But suddenly the terrors of hell seized him, the pen refused to move beneath the hand of the reprobate who had indicted so many blasphemies and obscenities for the destruction of innocence and the fear of God. He sought to flee but could not; he fell half senseless on his couch, and afterwards confessed several times to his friends, that he could never think of this appalling occurrence without inward tremor and uneasiness.—*Preface to Dr. Van Ess's New Testament.*

We commend the following paragraph to the attention of the editor of the "Star in the East"—a little octavo sheet published annually at Montville, Ct., devoted to the doctrines of the "Hard Shells," and to the abuse of Baptists generally. We presume, however, that his seven followers, if they still listen to his preaching, are in no danger of exclusion for their temperance principles.

WHOLESALE CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—In South Carolina, recently, among the Baptists known as Hard Shells, from their anti-temperance and anti-temperance views, three ministers were expelled from the Church by vote, for joining the Sons of Temperance. The vote of exclusion stood seventy in favor to twenty-nine against. Then the difficulty arose what to do with those who voted in the minority. "They believe," says the paper giving an account of it, "we ought not to turn a man out of Church for joining the Sons of Temperance and living sober lives, thereby believing that we have done wrong. This is a grievous and wicked offense, and its perpetrators must be punished. But this difficulty was soon answered by Br. Elias Pennell, who moved that all those who voted in the minority be expelled from this Church! And, this motion being seconded, the Moderator made the announcement, that, if any one objected to this motion, let him rise; but, none being disposed to rise, he announced the fact that John W. Jones, Rev. J. J. Watts, and Rev. Robt. N. Steele, with twenty-nine other members, were expelled from the Baptist Church."—*N. Y. Obs.*

POPIH HUMILITY.—When Dr. Wiseman dines out, he appears in his church dress—a thing never done even in Rome; and in passing to the dining room is preceded by Mr. Searle, bearing two tapers on a velvet cushion, on which is the Cardinal's hat.

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. It is enough for me to know that there is evil, and that there is a way to escape it, and with this I begin and end.

The proper element of man is constant activity. The waters of life are like those of the Bethesda pool—it is only when they are agitated that they are healthful.

Positive men err most of any.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1851.

Renunciation of Pedobaptism.

The following communication will be read with pleasure by every lover of "the truth as it is in Jesus." Mr. Goodwin, the writer, is a graduate of Williams College, and also of the Theological Seminary of East Windsor. He was licensed to preach by the Congregational church in New Hartford, and for the last year or two has supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in Hadlyme. The church, we learn, were desirous of retaining his services, but duty compelled him to decline their request, and to cast his lot with a people whose doctrine and practice, careful and prayerful study led him to believe were strictly in accordance with the revealed word of God. The change in his mind on the subject of baptism, is not the result of a momentary, impulsive feeling; but it has been brought about by years of prayerful study—of the study of God's holy word; and painful as the duty was to dissolve his connection with the denomination to which he belonged, and in which he was brought up, a sincere regard for the truth compelled him to the measure. We bid bro. Goodwin a cordial welcome to the fellowship of the Baptist denomination, and feel confident, if he is called to part with friends whose society he loved in the Congregational church, that he will find them again in the denomination with which he is about to unite. It is his intention, we learn, to unite with the Baptists by baptism, in the course of a few days.

HADLYME, Oct. 6, 1851.

To the Officers and Members of the North Congregational church, New Hartford.

BELOVED BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—It is with deep and conflicting emotions that I announce to you the determination of connecting myself with the Baptists; and with this announcement, some apology for so doing may be expected from me.

Nothing but a prayerful and deliberate conviction of duty would induce me to take such a step. As my friends and family connections are all Congregationalists, it is no small trial for me to dissolve my religious connection with them, and the kind people among whom I have recently been laboring, and make another people my people, who are comparatively strangers—I have not thought thereon without tears. I have earnestly sought for arguments to sustain the practice of pedobaptism with regard to baptism. But the serious doubts I began to entertain about the time I commenced studying for the ministry, have at length ripened into such strong convictions, that duty no longer requires me to remain where I am.

I have not founded my opinions upon the "traditions of the elders," as the inflexible fountain of truth. So many were the absurd opinions entertained by the early Christian Fathers, even during the first three centuries, that, as a teacher of religion, I saw the folly of "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." As it is the avowed creed of Congregationalists to take the word of God as the only rule of faith, I sought that word. Finding in it no authority for extending the rite of baptism to infants, and unwilling to be ordained, as I should then be required to administer this rite (a thing I could not conscientiously do) I have hesitated. As I looked upon the change President Edwards introduced in his day, in circumscribing baptism to narrower limits, and also upon the change that has taken place since—some Congregational churches within a few years leaving the baptism of children out of their creed, and many churches without not observing the rite—I have not been without my hopes that by another slight change, Congregationalists would entirely abandon this, what appears to me an unscriptural practice. But duty requires that I hesitate no longer; my views upon baptism accord with the Baptist creed.

Among all the particulars recorded among the Acts of the Apostles, or elsewhere, on baptism, we have not the slightest intimation of the baptism of infants. We read that both men and women were baptized, but not men, women and children. Only "as many as believed," are represented as being baptized. True, we read of the baptism of households;—so we do also of the belief of households, (Acts 18: 8.) Where households are spoken of as being baptized, they are also represented in the same connection or afterwards, either as "All having the word spoken to them,"—"as receiving and believing," (Acts 16: 33, also 33d and 34th verses); or they are spoken of as "Brethren," (Acts 16: 15, also 40th verse); or as "The first fruits,"—having added themselves to the ministry of the saints," (1 Cor. 1: 16, also 16th chap. 15th verse); not any of which things could be true of infants, or other than Christians. (It would almost seem that all these particulars are recorded to prevent the sprinkling of infants.) The argument so confidently relied on by Pedobaptists, that it cannot be proved that there were no infants in these households, is neither scriptural nor logical; it is begging the question, and founding a Christian (?) rite upon the bare supposition that there is no express scripture to the contrary.

Failing to find in the New Testament any authority for practicing a rite belonging to the new dispensation if any, I turned to the Old Testament to see if there was any thing in the old Jewish dispensation to sustain it. I was told that Baptism takes the place of circumcision. Even admitting it does—what follows? As cut off—separated from the surrounding world, the Jews were circumcised as a nation, whether they were the children of Godly parents or not; and as a nation were the type of the Christian church. If baptism therefore takes the place of circumcision, then are only Christians on admission to a Christian church, the proper subjects of baptism; they are the only true children of Abraham according to scripture. If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise, (Gal. 3: 29.) Abraham's natural seed were circumcised, therefore only his spiritual seed (that is Christians) are to be baptized. That Christians are the only proper subjects of baptism is evident from the following and similar passages. "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ," (Gal. 3: 27.) According to good Pedobaptist authority, "Baptism was originally intended to be a sign of regeneration," (see New Englander, July 1844.) As the command is, "Believe and be baptized," I consider obedience to the latter, as well as to the former, my duty and my own voluntary act; and that baptism is to follow belief, as a sign of self-dedication to God, and the washing away of my sins.

And I prefer immersion, as that is considered generally, and by the best biblical critics, to be the practice of the Apostles and primitive Christians, also to be the literal meaning of the word translated baptism. I will not trouble you with further reasons for the course I take. Although I connect myself with another people, I shall never forget those dear brethren and sisters with whom I connected myself in my youthful days. I shall never forget those ministers with whom I have so often met to take sweet counsel together, though they should cast me out of their sphere of sympathy, and impugn my motives; I shall look up to many of them as to fathers. I shall continue to love Congregationalists, and love to meet with them, although in future my lot must be cast with another denomination.

As the Baptists do not receive any into their churches regularly by letter, I will not trouble you for one, as the testimonials of good and regular standing I received from you when I was licensed, together with that license, are sufficient. When I am duly received by them, my particular relation to you will cease.

Yours in the bonds of Christian love,
WM. GOODWIN.

Star in the East and Apostolic Baptist Herald.

We have received another copy of this annual paper, which once more has risen upon the world, and claims a place among the "stars" in the religious firmament. Among the "brood of societies," and matters which it rejects, as "the result of clerical speculation, to plunder their subjects in the name of God, are enumerated missionary, theological, Bible, Sunday School, Tract and Temperance Societies, together with all incorporated literary, agricultural, school and banking associations. We think it is far in advance of the apostles in many respects. We believe they were wont to pay deference to the rules of orthography, and grammar, but this "Star" talks about "her-ic, 'd-spice, 'd-stray, 'Arm-c-nian, 'Ant-Nom-i-an, &c., together with many precious sentiments of rhetorical flourish, which we have not room to copy. Its editor however, has issued proposals to publish it quarterly hereafter, at a fixed price to each subscriber. Is not this a departure from his "primitive faith"? We hope before he actually commences the work, some kind friend will send him a Spell-Book.

"Fellowship with the Truth."

We have received a slip with the above head, with a request to publish it in our columns. The slip contains an address signed by nine gentlemen, formerly belonging to the First Baptist Church and society in New York. The length of the article must preclude its insertion. The signers of the address fully and clearly justify Messrs. Platt, Bruce and Durbrow in the course they pursued while members of Dr. Cone's church, and, of course, condemn the church for excluding them. We never doubted the purity of the characters of those brethren, and on a former occasion gave our views at some length in regard to their exclusion from the First church, as well as our approval of their reception as brethren of good standing, by the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

A single extract from this address must suffice for the present.

"We have had personal knowledge of all that has been done by the trustees in this controversy; we have read their published statement, and heard the case they submitted to the Tabernacle church, which was laid before the Council, and bear our willing testimony to the correctness of their statements. We believe that the trustees were right in the exercise of the powers they claimed; that the church exceeded their powers in the acts of discipline, and that the exclusion was therefore unjust, and not warranted by the laws of Christ.

"In this particular case, did the temporal powers belong to the trustees, or to the church? In regard to this question, not only have the church omitted material facts, and perverted what they have stated, but they have also totally shunned this, the grounding question of the whole. They have ingeniously made a show of the case; while they have as scrupulously refrained from denying the position of the trustees, as they have from maintaining any doctrine of their own. They have no place, then, upon which to hang a conclusion.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1851.

DEAR BRO. BURN:—I am now on my way to Philadelphia, where I may spend the approaching winter. I go for a few weeks to try the climate, and if it is favorable to my health, shall remain during the winter, and perhaps longer. By the advice of Physicians, I go to seek a somewhat milder climate than New England affords. Rev. Mr. Savage (formerly of Bristol, your state) has asked, and received dismission from the pastoral charge of the church in Fitchburg, Mass., and will act for the Missionary Union in the district, where I should have continued my labors, had my health permitted. Bro. Savage has accepted an appointment as a regular agent of the Union. I may, Providence permitting, return to my New England field of labor again next season. I have become much attached to the brethren in your State. Without an exception, I have experienced nothing but kindness and Christian, fraternal regard at their hands. May the Lord greatly bless them all, and crown their labors with abundant success.

Yours truly and affectionately,

J. F. WILCOX.

P. S. Those who know bro. Savage best, consider him admirably adapted for the work to which he is appointed agent. He has been very much esteemed as pastor.—J. F. W.

POPE'S OUTDORE.—A woman has been tried and convicted, in Virginia, of teaching a slave to read the Bible, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. According to the indictment, she "not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved and instigated by the devil, wickedly, maliciously and feloniously did teach a certain negro woman to read the Bible, to the great displeasure of Almighty God.—Christian Secretary.

A more appropriate caption for the above is, BARON MURCHAUSEN OUTDORE; for never was a more monstrously false and foolish fiction ever perpetrated!—Western Recorder.

We hope for the honor of humanity that the story is a sheer fabrication. We found the substance of it in one of our exchanges, and gave it to our readers as we found it. But how does the editor of the Recorder know that it is not true? He resides in Louisville, Ky., and the circumstance is said to have occurred in Virginia. It will afford us pleasure to contradict the story when we can do so by authority.

Rev. Dr. Aydelotte, who recently renounced Episcopacy, has connected himself with the New School Presbytery of Cincinnati.

The Cattle Show and Fair.

Our limits will not permit us to give any thing like a minute description of the exhibition of the Hartford County Agricultural Society which took place in this city last week,—a list of the articles exhibited would fill at least an entire page of our paper, a general description must, therefore, suffice.

On Thursday morning, the South Green was covered with splendid specimens of working and fat cattle, steers, cows, calves, bulls, sheep, pigs, and fowls of every description. Bloomfield sent in a train of some twenty-five or thirty yokes of as fine cattle as are to be seen in any part of New England. There were some splendid fat cattle—Mr. Josiah Capen exhibited a steer two years old last Spring that weighed 1725 pounds. A litter of nine young pigs, exhibited by Mr. S. E. Chapman, of East Hartford, weighed from 65 to upwards of 70 pounds each. They were only nine weeks old. The exhibition of fowls exceeded by half any similar exhibition ever witnessed in this city. There were upwards of one thousand fowls on the ground—not including the Turkeys, ducks, geese, wild geese, doves, &c., of which there was a very liberal supply. The chickens were of the Shanghai, Chittagong, Dorking, Silver Pheasant, Cochins, China, common barn yard and little Bantam breeds, together with Spanish and Irish fighting-cocks and a great variety of cross breeds from most the above. Our neighbor Brace of the Courant, indulges in the following strain on returning from the show:

MUSIC.—The lover of melody and harmony in perfection should attend a Cattle Show. There is such a wild and mingled combination of exquisite notes that he cannot fail to be entranced. The low bleat of the thirty calf—the wailing cry of some bereaved mother of the herd—the short, quick bellow of the growling bull, tired with the inspection of the curious—the shrill clatter of the Bantam cock, and the solemn, hoarse, unearthly tones of the big Shanghai, form the diapason of the harmony. Accompanying, are the mutterings of the crowd—the shouts of the drivers—the continuous call of "oysters, hot, who has the next bowl?" While above and over all is heard the loud and prolonged cry of "charcoal," filling up each break in the bewitching harmony.

The exhibition of horses and colts came off on Friday. This was the first separate exhibition of horses ever held in this city; on former occasions horses and cattle were included in the same exhibition. The display was unusually fine—the entire circumference of the green being covered with horses. We are not a judge of horses, but in passing round the green, the exhibition appeared to us as one of which any county in the United States might be proud. The carriage horses, stud-horses, mares and colts, coach horses, and the large heavy truck horses, were all very fine, and well worth looking at.

The Fair was opened at the City Hall on Tuesday, and was fairly overrun with visitors till it was closed Friday evening. The exhibition here, was, as usual, very fine. Buggy wagons from manufacturers in the city, of the very best style of workmanship were among the articles on the outside of the Hall. Enormous potatoes, onions, beets, squashes, pumpkins, and lots of other vegetables, met the view on entering the hall; stores of every description, butter and cheese, together with nice specimens of bread—a new feature in the exhibition, and for which Mrs. H. L. Miller, of this city received the premium—filled the rooms near the entrance. Next came the exhibition of the fine arts, with which the Common Council room was filled. Elegant oil paintings, crayon drawings, embroidery, some of the finest we ever saw, daguerotypes, &c. &c., filled this department.

The Hall above was filled with a "variety too numerous to mention." Carpets of every description, from the finest Wilton to the domestic, counterpanes, millinery, hats, caps, locks, bells, pianos and melodions, in full operation, a small card printing press from Jewett's Job Office also in operation, a fountain in full play, and a most tempting row of fruit extending the whole length of the Hall—Here were apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, figs, &c., all raised in this county, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The Ploughing and spading matches took place in the South meadow, Friday afternoon. We learn that there was a large concourse of spectators present. The spading match was a new feature in the exhibition, and attracted much interest. The premiums have not yet been awarded. The weather during the week was unusually fine, even for "ripe, red October," and the number of visitors was larger than on any similar occasion.—Thursday and Friday the city was fairly overrun with strangers.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Brown to a friend in this city, dated *Sibson, Assam*, July 14th, 1851.

"There appears to be a pleasing word of grace going on in our midst, of which you will rejoice to hear. About the beginning of the new year several of the eldest girls in my little school began to be affected with a sense of their sins, and seriously to inquire 'what they should do to be saved.' They have since given satisfactory evidence of having experienced a saving change; and the Sabbath before last my dear husband had the joyful privilege of baptizing the three eldest before a large collection of witnesses. They are girls of the interesting ages of 13 and 14. Two others, lads, of about the same ages, asked for baptism at the same time, but it was thought best it should be deferred till they have acquired greater strength of Christian character. Since the baptisms there appear several new cases of hopeful inquirers. Oh! that the Divine Spirit may be continued among us. Let us have our prayers that we may be found faithful, and do nothing to grieve away the Heavenly Dove."

"We have been under the necessity of cutting down several obituary notices this week, for of late we have had quite a number of long ones. We suppose that the relatives of the departed ones only will object to it, for such long notices seldom attract attention beyond the circle of friends, except it be a public character. If our friends who are so kind as to send us such notices do not study brevity, we shall be under the necessity of shortening them or of enlarging our paper."

A German Baptist church was constituted at Bridgeport, Canada West, on the 10th of September, to be known as "The Regular German Baptist church of Christ in Bridgeport." The church is located in a thriving and healthy part of the country, about 35 miles from the city of Hamilton; the population is chiefly German.

The Richmond street Congregational church in Providence, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last.

Chapter of Accidents.

A horse belonging to Mr. Henry Olmsted of East Hartford, was instantly killed in front of our office, last Friday afternoon. Mr. Olmsted was driving the horse in a light sulky at a rapid rate up State street, when he suddenly came in contact with Mr. Harvey Treat of New Britain, who was driving moderately around Exchange corner in a one horse waggon. The shaft of T's waggon entered the breast of Mr. Olmsted's horse with such force as to penetrate several inches, causing his death almost instantly. Mr. T's horse was knocked down.

A boy named Wilbur was knocked down and run over by a heavy watering cart, near the head of Front street, Friday noon. There was a crowd of men, boys and vehicles on the spot at the time all anxious to get a look at a company of nondescript soldiers, calling themselves the Santa Anna Guards. The boy was immediately taken to the residence of his mother in Front street, where he lay in a very dangerous condition the last we heard of him.

Mrs. Sally Standish, a widow lady residing in Lebanon, had her neck broken by being thrown from a waggon on Thursday of last week. She was riding in company with her son, when the bit slipped from the horse's mouth in consequence of the head-stall being too long; the horse took fright and ran, throwing both Mrs. Standish and her son from the vehicle. Mr. S. was not dangerously injured—his mother was killed instantly.

Mr. Francis Woodford, of Avon, met with a bad accident on Friday morning. He was holding his horse near the Canal Railroad as the down train was passing. The horse became frightened and dashed upon the track. The buggy was smashed to pieces, Mr. Woodford was very badly bruised, but it is thought he will recover. The horse was not killed, but was severely injured.

Mr. Joel Davidson, of Danielsonville, was killed instantly while engaged in digging a well. He was at work at the bottom of the well, when a heavy stone fell from the mouth, striking him on the head and killing him instantly.

On Saturday afternoon, a son of H. H. Barbour, Esq., aged 3 years, while playing on a ladder which stood in the back yard of Mr. B's residence in Windsor street, met with a serious accident in consequence of the falling of the ladder, by which his thigh was fractured. We learn from his father that the lad is doing well.

Mr. H. Campbell, superintendent of blasting on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed, instantly on Friday last, by the premature explosion of a blast.

STORE AND HOUSE BREAKING.—The lace store of Mr. W. H. Holt, 257 Main street, was broken open about two weeks since, and fancy goods to a considerable amount stolen. Mr. S. W. Griswold's (shawl) store was entered about the same time, and several articles taken. Constable Chamberlain got a clue to the thieves last week, and succeeded in arresting two profligate young men of the names of Ernest Mathewson and Patrick Birmingham—Mathewson succeeded in escaping from the watch house during the night. Mr. Chamberlain also discovered a nice shawl from the store of Mr. Griswold in the house of a Mrs. Brown, in Eastbury. The woman was arrested and committed to prison. A considerable quantity of laces, ribbons, &c., were found in a house in East Hartford.

The dwelling houses of Mr. Joseph Weeks and Mr. Z. Preston were entered on Thursday night—Mr. Weeks lost about \$117—Mr. Preston lost only 7 or 8 dollars.

The house of Mr. James L. Howard, Ann street, was entered by a burglar a few nights since. He went into the bedroom of Mr. Howard, and was discovered by Mrs. H. who was awake at the time. She endeavored to awaken her husband without alarming the robber, but he succeeded in escaping, without securing any booty, however.

Mr. Frederick Tyler's house, on the hill, was broken open about the same time; but the family were aroused in season to prevent the burglar from committing any serious depredations.

Messrs. Church & Batterson arrested a young man, on Saturday last, while in the act of purloining jewelry from their store. He had in his possession a number of gold rings, &c.

Kossuth was at Smyrna on the 12th of September, on board the Mississippi. President Fillmore has issued a proclamation directing all the forts and military stations in the places which he may pass through, to fire salutes.

A Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says that the Mississippi had reached Spezia, in Sardinia, Sept. 20. If so Kossuth may be expected in N. Y. in the course of the present month.

P. S. By the arrival of the Atlantic at New York on Wednesday morning the arrival of the Mississippi at Marseilles is announced. She reached there the 26th of September and left the same day. Her arrival in New York may be expected at any moment.

THE NEWARK MURDER.—A good deal of excitement was created in Newark, N. J. last week, by the trial of Margaret Garrity for the murder of Edward Drum. The girl Margaret stabbed Drum with a carving knife while he was walking with his wife one evening in the month of August last in the streets of Newark. Margaret asserted, and it was proved on the trial, that Drum had paid attention to her for some time, and that he left her suddenly and married another girl. She also asserted that she expected to be married to him, and that he had seduced her before leaving her. She was driven to a state of frenzy by his conduct, and when she heard of his marriage, she vowed vengeance. She ascertained that he was to spend the evening at a certain house in company with his wife. Having armed herself with a carving knife, she waited in the street for him to return. On meeting him she caught his hand and drawing his arm aside plunged the knife into his side, causing a mortal wound. She then went home and placed the knife, covered with blood, in the spot where she took it from, and went to bed.

The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, and on Monday morning they returned with a verdict of "Not guilty, on account of insanity."

G. L. Hanks of Cincinnati, formerly of this city, took the prize at the recent Fair in Ohio, for the best church bells. His bells, and especially his chimers, are getting a very high reputation in the West.

William H. Inlay, Esq. of this city, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, on Thursday evening of last week. The circumstance was mentioned in the New York papers early the next morning. Mr. Inlay's liabilities are said to amount to five hundred thousand dollars, and his assets to one million. It is supposed that he will be able to meet all his liabilities and have a surplus remaining of several hundred thousand dollars. In addition to his own personal liabilities, which amounted to three hundred thousand dollars, he had become liable by endorsing for his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Beck, Jr., for a heavy amount. These notes, it is said, the Banks refused to renew, and in consequence of this, and a pressure in the money market, Mr. Inlay was compelled to suspend payment.

The name of *Harvey Williams*, aged 48—farmer, of Connecticut, appears in the list of names of prisoners who have been sent from Havana to Spain. His parents names are Samuel H. and Mary Jones Williams.

Rev. G. S. Bailey, recently agent of the Am. Baptist Home Mission Society in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, requests his correspondents to address him hereafter at Tremont, Illinois.

Rev. Wm. Crowell, editor of the Western (St. Louis) Watchman, at present on a visit to the east, was sick in East Boston a few days since; but at the latest accounts was convalescent.

Rev. R. R. Prentice has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Maumee City, Ohio, and will commence his labors there the first of Oct.

Rev. J. M. Mace has engaged in his labors as pastor of the Baptist church and society in Londonderry, N. H.

Mr. Ephraim S. Widdemar was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Salem, N. J., on the 18th ultimo.

Rev. Wm. C. Walker has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church in Willington, to become their pastor. He requests correspondents to address him hereafter accordingly.

We learn that a revival of religion has commenced in Willington, and that several conversions have already occurred, and quite a number are enquiring what they "must do to be saved."

SNOWS PEN'S.—We have alluded to our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. J. P. Snow, on a former occasion, and were a day or two since forcibly reminded that he is still active and enterprising as ever, by finding a fine lot of his steel pens, penholders and a bottle of ink on our table. Snow's gold and steel pens have acquired a first rate reputation in the American market. His writing ink is manufactured by E. Waters, of Troy, and from the slight acquaintance we have had with it, we should judge that it is a superior article. It flows easy and is of a good, and we learn a durable color. It is used in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, in preference to any other ink.

New Publications.

KITTO'S POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1851.

This work is an octavo of 800 closely printed pages, condensed from "the larger work mainly by Rev. Dr. Taylor of Glasgow, though under the supervision and with the assistance of Dr. Kitto himself. It embraces all in the larger work, which would be important to the ordinary biblical student. Where in that work Greek or Hebrew words were used, the term by which they are represented in the authorized version has been employed, and the articles arranged accordingly. This invaluable work, on which were employed the ripest biblical scholars of England, Germany, Scotland, and the United States, is now in form and price made available to Teachers of Bible Classes and persons generally, who are interested in the study of the sacred scriptures, as well as to clergymen who prefer it to the larger work. Collecting together as it does the latest results of the researches of generations, in Natural and Civil History, the Biography, the manners and customs, and the Geography of the Bible, it forms an invaluable aid to its study. The typography is neat and clear, and the appearance of the American Edition reflects credit upon the enterprising publishers.

For sale by Brockett & Hutchinson.

LECTURES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER, BY WM. R. WILLIAMS. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1851.

We have here another series of Lectures from the able pen of Dr. Williams. In reading it, we resolved to mark the passages which we most admired, but found soon that we should be obliged to mark nearly all of them. We commend the work as full of interest to every intelligent christian heart.

For sale by Brockett & Hutchinson.

A WEALTH AROUND THE CROSS, or Scripture truths illustrated, by REV. A. MORTON BROWN. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1851.

This work comes to us with a commendatory preface from Rev. J. A. James. It consists of a series of short essays, designed to concentrate the reader's attention around the cross of Christ. We hope it will find its way into every christian family, and be read by every member.

For sale by Brockett & Hutchinson.

NEANDER ON THE PHILIPPIANS, translated from the German by Mrs. H. C. CONANT. New York, Lewis Colby, 1851.

This little volume of 140 pages, one of the last labors of the venerated and pious Neander, will be read with eager interest by all who are acquainted with his writings. It is the commentary of a historian rather than a philologist. He endeavors to place his readers, first in the situation of the apostle, then of the Philippian church, at the time when it was written; and then, disregarding the minute criticism of words and phrases, he seizes upon the burning thoughts of the apostle, and endeavors to impress them with all their majesty and power upon the reader's soul. We cannot but admire the success of Mrs. Conant in rendering it into good English;—a task by no means easy, as those well know, who are familiar with the style of the philologist thinkers of Germany. We shall look with interest for the appearance of the commentary on James from the same author, which she promises shortly to give the American public.

For sale by Brockett & Hutchinson.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

The October number of this valuable Quarterly

has been received, and so far as we have had time to examine it, we have been much interested.

Art. I is a Review of Grote's history of Greece, from the pen of Prof. Champlin of Waterville College. It is written in a clear and vigorous style, and indicates a fine appreciation of the subject on the part of its author.

Art. II from Dr. Ripley of Newton Theol. Inst., is an Examination of Dr. Wood's Argument for Infant Baptism from Ecclesiastical History. It is the best thing on this point we have seen. The advocates of Infant Baptism, having given up the hope of extorting anything in its favor from the Scriptures, attempt, with the perseverance of desperation, to trace its existence back to the time of the apostles, by the light of the uninspired Church history. This article demonstrates their complete failure in this effort.

Art. III: Beneficence the noblest Aim, is from Dr. Ide of Philadelphia.

Art. IV: This Life the Only Period of Probation, is from Rev. A. Hovey of Newton Theol. Inst.

Art. V: Annexation of Louisiana is from Rev. J. M. Peck, Rock Spring, Ill.

Art. VI: The ultimate Supremacy of the kingdom of Redemption is from Prof. Smith, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. These articles we have not yet had time to read.

Art. VII: The Temporal power of the Popes, is from Rev. Dr. Dowling, New York city. It is a valuable paper, concisely stating the rise and progress of the political dominion of the Roman Pontiff.

Then follows the notices of New Publications, Literary Intelligence &c.

Brockett & Hutchinson, Agents.

THE BAPTIST PULPIT, No. 8.

Mr. Fletcher has issued the eighth number of his serial, entitled the Baptist Pulpit—four numbers more complete the work. The volume will contain eloquent and instructive passages from the sermons of more than two hundred Baptist ministers, and portraits of a number of distinguished clergymen of the Baptist church. The present number contains passages from the sermons of some forty ministers, and a lithographed portrait of Rev. Dr. Belcher.

THE [OLD] FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1852.—NUMBER 60.

Robert B. Thombs' Farmers Almanac for 1852 is already before the public from the press of Jencks, Hickling & Swan, Boston. This has always been a popular almanac with the farmers, and is sure to find an annual home in the houses of thousands upon thousands of them in New England. It retains its ancient New England appearance, and is filled as usual with "new, useful and entertaining matter."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The November number of Godey is out, and, as usual, is filled with literary matter of a high order, and illustrated with rich and costly engravings. The match plates "Evil Council," and "Good Council," engraved in mezzotint, are beautiful things and carry a good moral on the face of them. In addition to those, there are some five and twenty other engravings, principally on wood. For sale at Pease's and Rose's News Offices.

News of the Week.

HALIFAX, Saturday evening, Oct. 11th. Further Particulars of the Storm and Marine Disaster on the Coast of Nova Scotia.—The latest telegraphic dispatches from Pictou, and letters from the scenes of the late fearful storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Prince Edward's Island, state that the whole shore is strewn with the wrecks of vessels and the dead bodies of their crews.

At the village of Cavendish (P. E. I.) the bodies of 12 persons had been found. The body of a man, with a boy lashed to his back, came ashore at Restico.

There is reason to believe that over 100 bodies have already floated to the beach.

Between three and four hundred sail of American and Provincial vessels, immediately after went to pieces; all on board perished. Six barrels of flour and some dry goods floated ashore from the wreck. Two vessels were sunk near Stanhope, names unknown; crews doubtless all perished. Five of the crew of the schooner Harriet, of Castine, were saved; six lost. The schooner Franklin, of Dexter, Dennis, lost crew of ten men. Subsequently, five persons, perfectly naked, were picked off her sides."

From the Boston Traveller.

The Telegraph reported above as lost with all hands, was a fine vessel. She had on board, when lost, nearly six hundred barrels of mackerel, and the total value is about \$10,000, on which there is no insurance. The following is a list of her crew, as nearly as can be obtained:—

Eleazer Atwood, of Wellfleet, captain, about 35 years of age, leaves a wife; Wm. A. Holbrook, leaves a family in Charlestown; John E. Knowles, of Wellfleet, 32, unmarried; Edwin Holbrook, of Wellfleet, 25, has a wife and two children; Noah Higgins, of do., 21, unmarried; Joshua Freeman, of do., 23, leaves a wife; Theophilus Hopkins, of do., unmarried; Alfred Freeman of do., 19, unmarried; Nathaniel A. Atwood, of do., 25, leaves a wife and one child; David King of do., 30, leaves a wife and children; Ebenezer Freeman of do., unmarried; Wm. Freeman of do., 23, unmarried; James Taylor of Orleans, about 17, cook; a Portuguese, name unknown.

Some idea can be formed of the conglom

From the New York Express, Friday evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

The steamer Asia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at eight o'clock this morning, with three days' later news from Europe.

The failure of Messrs. Eggers & Taylor, of Liverpool, is announced. The estate of Messrs. Castello & Co., the Greek merchants, who failed a short time since, show upon the most favorable estimate, only 25 per cent. in the pound. Therefore great dissatisfaction to the creditors.

Commercial matters in Paris were dull, and in the department worse than Paris.

Bullion in the Bank of England on the 20th of September was 14,665,140, and the circulation £18,951,520.

The market for American Stocks remains without the least animation. The rates for cotton were fully 10 lower than the week previous.

The Marquis of Miraflores is said to have addressed a note to the Spanish Ministers at the courts of friendship upon the subject of Cuba, stating that, although Spain does not desire war with the United States, she will not hesitate to make war if such a measure should be enforced upon her.

Kossuth arrived at Smyrna on the 12th ult., in the frigate Mississippi.

Mr. Napoleon is about to remove to St. Cloud, where he will stay for a few weeks.

The Schleswig Holstein affair remains unsettled, and promises to become again troublesome.

The crops have everywhere been got in in the most favorable condition.

Mr. John A. Dix, it is pretty generally understood that the result of the meeting of the Arctic officers—Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Beechey, at the Admiralty, last week, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin's passage to the north west of the Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route. But it is the opinion of these authorities—while fully recognizing, and even insisting upon, the advantages of immediately despatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction—that no vessel can be sent with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis' Straits, and getting into a safe harbor before the winter.

FRANCE.

Serious democratic disturbances are alleged to have broken out in the Cher. A considerable armed force, accompanied by the Procureur of the Republic, has left Paris to-day by the Bourges railway, for St. Etienne. Several arrests have taken place, and some of the prisoners are said to have been concerned in the great fire at MM. Metairie's iron works. The department abounds in secret societies, where oaths are administered.

Several of the persons recently arrested in Paris, in connection with what is called the "Belle Isle" case, have been set at liberty within the last few days. It is said that the number now in prison does not exceed 60.

The conductors of the *Presse* and the *Evening* have each been condemned to a fine of 100,000 francs and six months' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 18th, state that the news of the determination of the English and French Governments to prevent any further piratical expeditions against Cuba on the part of the Americans, had given the greatest satisfaction at Madrid.

The following is an extract from a private letter:—"Madrid, September 14.—I learn that the Spanish Government has adopted a high tone towards that of the United States; and as public feeling is decidedly in favor of such a line of conduct just now, it will render it popular by so doing. Moreover, it counts upon the support of the British and French Governments; hence probably its pugnacity."

Despatches are on the point of being transmitted to the Spanish Minister at Washington, directing him to protest in the strongest terms against the supineness of the American Government in having permitted a second marauding expedition to attack Cuba, and to demand satisfaction for the outrage the Spanish consul at New Orleans has been subjected to by the annexationists.

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th, 1851.

The Republic contains the following letter from Col. Crittenden, addressed to his uncle:—

SHIP EXERCISES.

Dear Uncle:—In a few moments some fifty of us will be shot. We came from Lopez. You will do me the justice to believe my motive for coming was a good one. I was deceived by Lopez. He as well as the public press assured me that the island was in a state of prosperous revolution.

I am commended to finish writing at once.

Your nephew, W. L. CRITTENDEN.

I will die like a man.

Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

Organization of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt. Oct. 9th.

The House of Representatives was organized by the election of Thomas E. Powers, of Woodstock, Speaker, by the following vote:—

Powers (Whig) had 101; A. J. Rowell (Coalition) 72; Isaac B. Bowditch (old line Democrat) 18; Geo. W. Grandey (Whig?) 7; L. C. Kellogg (Coalition) 11; Chas. F. Davis, of Burlington, was elected Clerk pro tem as follows: Davis (Whig) 113; Gustavus A. Burbank (Coal.) 76; Bradley Barlow (old line Dem.) 11. The Senate was temporarily organized. The Lt. Governor presides over its deliberations. The vote of State officers was reported to the joint Assembly as follows: For Governor, Charles K. Williams (Whig) 22,662; D. P. Thompson (Coal.) 14,950; John S. Robinson (old line Dem.) 6,686; scattering, 51; For Lieut. Governor, Julius Converse (Whig) 22,662; Ryland Fletcher (Coal.) 15,064; Giles Harrington (old line Dem.) 6,625; scattering, 11. For Treasurer, Geo. Hayes (Whig) 22,662; D. P. Thompson (Coal.) 14,942; E. C. Redington (old line Dem.) 6,656; scattering, 11. Williams' majority, 989. Converse's majority, 762. Hayes's majority 1156.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.

NARROWSBURG, Oct. 14.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad near the Summit, by which Mr. Decker, a Conductor, lost his life. He was in the act of disconnecting a train, when he fell between the cars and the engine, receiving injuries that caused his death in a few hours. Mr. D. leaves a family.

The Late Shipwreck.

Boston, Oct. 14th.

By an arrival at Gloucester, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, we have additional intelligence from the scene of the late disastrous shipwreck.

The schooner Telegraph of Boston, before reported as having lost 18 men in the gale, lost in fact only two. The "first" of Gloucester said to have lost 14 hands, was seen standing off the land during the height of the gale, and it is thought all her crew are safe.

There are reports not yet authenticated, however, that the crews of both the Forest and Statesman of Newburyport, before reported lost, are also safe.

There is at they all were, would give a total of nearly sixty men alive, who have been reported dead.

Another Yankee Triumph.

The London Morning Chronicle of September 24th has the following notice of specimens of Brussels Carpet, woven upon power looms, from the manufactory of Mr. Bigelow, the inventor, at Clinton, N. Y.

The American department has again received an important accession of strength in the shape of some specimens of Brussels Carpet, woven upon power looms. Although various attempts have been made to adapt the power loom to carpet weaving in England, there is, we believe, at this moment, any machinery perfected for that object. Our American brethren have therefore gained another step ahead of us and have secured another laurel on this well contested field of the industrial arts.

The New United States Judge.—The Hon. Benjamin Robbins Curtis took the oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the first circuit, before his Honor Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court for this district, on Friday afternoon.—*Daily Advertiser*.

A FATAL JEAL.—A young lady in one of the seminaries of New York, indulged in the pleasure of frightening a school mate, by appearing before her in the solemn dress of the grave. So perfect was the deception, so terrible the shock, that the frightened young lady fell senseless to the floor, and has not yet recovered her reason. It is feared that she is a maniac for life.

Vermont Central Railroad.

A meeting of stockholders, numerously attended, was held yesterday at White River Junction. The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. The President stated the object of the meeting, and after a full discussion by gentlemen from Vermont and Boston, it was voted to issue bonds sufficient to meet the present and prospective needs of the company, not exceeding \$2,000,000 dollars, bearing interest at seven per cent., and secured by a mortgage of the road.—*Boston Traveller*, Tuesday.

Specie in New York.

The Baltic took only about \$10,000 in specie, which tended to increase the better feeling which has been growing in the market during the week. We have Liverpool steamer from this port next week, and the late is becoming confident that the exports for corn are nearly or quite over for the present year. Should this be the case we shall accumulate gold with great rapidity and the Banks be enabled to expand sufficiently to meet all legitimate demand for facilities. The Banks are adding to their coin daily by arrivals from the West and the Mint. The Banks and Sub-Treasury have probably together not less than \$12,500,000, with at least a million and a half more to receive from the Mint. We shall probably continue to increase the amount in vault during the remainder of the year, but we shall probably lose two or three millions during November and December to New Orleans and Mobile. The entire shipments of the week are \$577,694, of which \$320,000 was silver. The aggregate shipments of the year are \$31,866,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

Trial of Colt's Pistol in England.

A grand trial of Colt's Repeating Pistol took place in the Royal Arsenal, England, on the 10th of September. Col. Colt, inventor of the Pistol, was present. Also, Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Dorman, Major General Fox, Col. Dundas, Lieut. Col. Burn, Capt. Wingfield, Capt. Anderson, Royal Artillery; Brigadier-General Walpole, Royal Engineers; Capt. Fox, of the Grenadier Guards; Capt. March, and several other officers; Mr. Lawrence, jun., son of the American Minister; Mr. Adams, who submitted another kind of revolver; and Mr. Sears, inventor of the needle gun. Mr. Lovell, the armorer in charge of the stores at the Tower, and several scientific gentlemen.

The distance of shooting was 50 yards. The result was highly satisfactory, all six of the charges of a single pistol hitting the target, which was six feet square. Experiments were also tried with Adams' revolver, the needle gun. But Colt's pistol "laid them all out."

Almost immediately after the firing of the revolving pistols was completed, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the 20th company of the Royal Sappers and Miners arrived at the place of embarkation, and Major General Fox, Mr. Colt, and the other gentlemen present, went to the spot, and Mr. Colt, in a very handsome manner, with the consent of the Major General, presented Lieutenant Ray, in charge of the company of Royal Sappers and Miners, with one of his revolving pistols.—*Times*.

"SINCE'S HOLE," has been believed in by a good many persons besides Captain Symmes, and we find the following speculations in regard to Sir John Franklin from a writer in the Montreal Herald, who persists that Captain Franklin is in the hole and can't get out. He quotes this statement from the accounts of Capt. Penny's expedition:—

"Capt. Penny found a heavy barrier of ice in Wellington Channel, not very far from its opening from Barrow's Straits, but a more remarkable change was observed in the ice, which was more Northern in latitude; it was that which he had left (as is usual at this early season, April and May) firm and solid, was here decayed and unsafe, and at last travellers came upon open water, drift wood, Arctic animals and birds—the latter in enormous numbers. Here were all the signs of an improved climate."

He makes the following comment:—

"I do not know how it will strike you, Sir, but to me with whom the idea of openings at the poles has been familiar for some thirty years, the information communicated by Capt. Penny is excitingly curious. Perhaps, after all, Sir John Franklin has found this opening! If there be such an opening, it is quite probable that the strength of the current into the opening may prevent return to sailing vessels; it would not, however, be an obstacle to the return of steamers. How important then it becomes to us, to obtain a steamer, to obtain a steamer, and return to the 'open water' and the 'improved climate' may be successful."

Georgia Election.

The returns from 91 counties give Howell Cobb, for Governor, 17,157 majority. The four counties to be heard from will increase this some 500 or 600. The Union majority in the Legislature will be very large.

Mr. Joseph A. Woodward publishes in the Charleston papers a letter, which he asserts that John C. Calhoun, after his last hour, made known to several of his confidential friends his despair of preserving the federal government, as well as his conviction that resistance to the then pending measures of the North, if they should be carried out, would be the duty of the South, and of each single State of the South, even if no more than one could be found willing to act.

A man was recently arrested in New Orleans on suspicion of crime: on searching him a paper was found in his pocket, which was a copy of a description of the man in his last hour, made known to several of his confidential friends his despair of preserving the federal government, as well as his conviction that resistance to the then pending measures of the North, if they should be carried out, would be the duty of the South, and of each single State of the South, even if no more than one could be found willing to act.

We understand that the steamer Traveller, on her passage up Sound, Saturday evening, when off Bridgeport caught fire, by which the names were immediately extinguished, without alarming the passengers. Shortly after the boat was again found to be on fire, which was not extinguished without considerable difficulty.

New Haven Courier.

By a failure to cut loose the cars at Susquehanna on Saturday, a whole train came near being run over the top of the Ferry Boat into the river. A negro man saved the passengers by checking the wheels. The train was stopped with the front part of the mail car hanging over the river. The train was detained upwards of two hours, and after crossing the river the mail car was smashed in getting it off the boat. Had that car gone over, the whole train would have followed.

Our Steam Fleet.—On Saturday afternoon seven steamships sailed from this port, viz: Baltic for Liverpool Empire City for Havana, Florida for Savannah, Southern for Charleston, Roanoke for Norfolk, City of Richmond for Richmond, Glasgow (propeller) for Glasgow.—N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Oct. 11.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STORM AT PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, N.C.—LIST OF VESSELS ASHORE, LIVES LOST, &c.—A dispatch from Consul Norton, dated Pictou, Oct. 11th, says that at least 150 sail are ashore, amongst them the following:—

A Schooner Harriet Newell, of Harwich, lost two hands; Lyon, of Castine, master, mate and six hands lost; the Forest, of Newburyport, and Mary Moulton, of Castine, all hands lost; Franklin, Dexter, ten hands lost; Flint, of Gloucester, ten lost; Telegraph, of Boston, eighteen lost.

The following vessels are ashore, with the crews all lost:—

Schooners Commerce of Harwich; Powhattan, Golden Rule, and Constitution, of Gloucester; Bloomfield, of Boston. Rival, and Nettle, of Truro; Mary Scotchman, James, and Alms, of Newburyport; Mount Hope, of Hingham; Naisd Queen, of Cohasset; Dart, of Amesbury; Henry Knox, of Cohasset; and Golden Grove. Schooner Traveller, of Newburyport, the captain and six hands lost.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CUBA.—The following is the official account of the Spanish killed, wounded and bruised:—

Rank. Killed. Wounded. Bruised. Total.

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Col. 1 — — 1

1st Com. of Infantry 1 — — 1

Captains 1 — — 1

Sub-Lieutenants 1 2 — 3

Serjeants 2 5 — 7

Corporals 6 9 — 15

Musicians 1 — — 1

Soldiers 68 134 6 108

Total 78 166 6 245

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It is stated that there were found in the Dead Letter Office at Washington, last quarter, ten thousand dollars.

Jenny Lind gives two concerts in Buffalo, one for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire.

The Court of Common Pleas have rendered a verdict of five thousand dollars damages against the New York and New Haven Rail Road Company for injuries done Mr. Hunt by a collision on that line.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC.

—FOR 1852.— Being the sixtieth year of its publication. For sale by WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY, 33 No. 180 Main street.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

At Market, 1798 Cattle, 900 Beesves, and 828 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old. Prices—Market Beef, Extra \$6.50 per cwt.; 1st quality \$6.00; 2d do \$5.50; 3d do \$5.00; or-dinary \$4.00. Hides, \$5.25 per cwt. Tallow, \$5.25. Veal Calves—\$3.50, 500. Stores—Working Oxen, \$70, 850.00. Cows and Calves, \$20, 28, 35. Yearlings, None. Two Years Old, \$14, 20, 22. Three Years Old, \$18, 24, 30. Sheep and Lambs, 3757 at Market. Prices, Extra \$4.5, 7. By Lot, \$1.50, 2.00, 3.00. Swine, Retail 50¢ 1-2.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN GLASTENBURY.

A TEACHERS' Institute will be held in this place, under the direction of the Rev. T. D. P. Loomis, of the Normal School, in the North Congregational Church, to be opened Monday evening, October 27. The Committee of arrangements will be in attendance at the Church to assign places of entertainment to teachers from abroad. For order of Committee WARREN THREALL, Glastenbury, Oct. 1, 1851.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

The next quarterly meeting of the New London Ministers Conference will be held with Rev. G. W. Pendleton, pastor of the Colchester Baptist Church, on the third Tuesday, (21st) of October, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Rev. E. R. Warren alternate.

Appointments are Slater, written sermon—Brown, Essay, "How is a sinner justified?"—Palmer, Essay, "Carson as a critic and theologian"—Guild, Exercises, 1 Cor. 5, 1-5—Loomis, exercises, Heb. 2, 13, 14—Hiscox, exercises, Heb. 6, 1-9—and those who have no subjects assigned, select for themselves. E. T. HISCOX, Sec'y.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1851.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 18, 1851.

E. L. Backus to 29 v 15; A. A. Hall to 32 v 14; R. Wright to 1 v 15; A. Hotchkiss to 1 v 14; A. P. Plant to 1 v 14; E. H. Plant to 1 v 14; L. T. Buel to 1 v 14; A. Hamlen to 1 v 14; J. Neale to 1 v 14; L. B. L. Blakeley to 27 v 14; C. Smith to 1 v 14; C. Mat-thews to 1 v 14; H. W. Whittelsey to 1 v 14; S. Miller to 1 v 14; S. Ladd to 1 v 14; L. H. L. H. Beckwith to 1 v 14; D. Frost to 1 v 14; L. B. Frost to 1 v 14; S. Frost to 1 v 14; J. Humason to 1 v 14; A. Lewis to 1 v 14; R. Sheffield to 1 v 15; D. W. Hurd to 1 v 15; A. Candee to 1 v 15; N. B. Corning to 22 v 13; N. Seely to 13 v 14; S. Taylor to 1 v 15; D. Amherst to 7 v 15; C. H. Hall to 29 v 15; J. T. Howland to 15 v 14; C. A. Arnold to 1 v 15; C. R. Far-man to 31 v 15; L. Bates to 31 v 14; A. Day to 1 v 15.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Dr. Clark, Mr. Charles W. Hutchins, of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Laura C., daughter of A. S. Beckwith, Esq., of this city.

In this city, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Henry J. Fox, Mr. Wm. W. Porter and Miss Annette W. ship.

In Clarkson, N. Y., Dr. C. H. Maples, of this city, and Miss Julia Allen.

In Cromwell, Oct. 13th, by Rev. George W. Hervey, Mr. O. C. Andrews, of Fair Haven, and Miss Frances M. Barnes of Cromwell.

In Wallingford, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Chas. Keyser, Mr. James M. Harrison and Miss Martha Munson, daughter of Chauncey Munson, Esq.

In Mansfield, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. S. Lovell, Chester Tilden, Jr., of Williamantic, and Jane L. King, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edward Lamarche, of New York, and daughter of Henry Francis, Esq., of this city, aged 24.

In this city, Oct. 13th, William Dewitt, son of O. W. and L. H. Chaffee, aged 5 months and 20 days.

In this city, Oct. 10th, Mrs. Nancy Bigelow, aged 51.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 12th inst., at the residence of her son, Thos. H. Seymour, Mrs. Jane Seymour, aged 78, relict of the late Major Henry Seymour, and daughter of the late Wm. Ellery, Esq.

In this town, 14th inst., Mr. John Barnard, aged 76.

In Canterbury, Ct., Oct. 1st, of typhoid fever, Helen Mar, daughter of John C. and Polly F. Dea, aged 17 years.

In California, Aug. 4th, John Albert, son of Dea. Albert Edgcomb, aged 21. This was his second adventure to the land of gold. He was a young man of promise, but his race is run.

[N. Y. and Ohio papers please copy.]

In Mystic River, Sept. 25th, Phebe A., wife of Capt. Asa Sawyer, aged 34. In this death her husband has lost an excellent companion. She was a worthy member of the 2d Baptist Church in Gro-ton. Our loss though great is her infinite gain.

[Pennsylvania papers please copy.]

In Mystic River, 5th inst., very suddenly, Mr. Martin Lawson aged 41.

A New Harriet Newell, of Harwich, lost two hands; Lyon, of Castine, master, mate and six hands lost; the Forest, of Newburyport, and Mary Moulton, of Castine, all hands lost; Franklin, Dexter, ten hands lost; Flint, of Gloucester, ten lost; Telegraph, of Boston, eighteen lost.

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Advertisements.

GEO. S. GREEN, M. D.

Late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Hartford and its vicinity, as a Homoeopathic Physician.

OFFICE No. 2 Asylum street.

Refers to—DR. JOHN F. GRAY, N. Y.

DR. A. COOKE LAY, BROOKLYN.

DR. ROBERT ROSMAN, N. Y.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC.

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NEW BOOKS.

Kitto's Popular Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature. Williams on the Lord's Prayer. Plymouth and the Pilgrims by Banvard. Foot Prints of the Creator, by Hugh Miller, First Impressions of England and its people. Nichols' Architecture of the Heavens. Nichols' Planetary System. Cobbin's Domestic Bible Illustrated. For sale by BROCKETT & HUTCHINSON.

BOOK AGENTS wanted to canvass all of the States in the Union for a new Comprehensive Atlas.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to W. W. LELLES, 3w-33 220 Main street, Hartford, Ct.

BOYS WANTED.—Two or three smart boys about 15 years of age are wanted immediately to learn Ornamental Printing. A good chance given. None but good scholars need apply.

J. H. BARDWELL, Ornamental Printer, 1w-33 26 State street.

The Desert Blossoming.

The October number of the Baptist Missionary Magazine gives, in a letter from Rev. Mr. Beecher, an American Baptist Missionary in Burma, the following interesting notice of a Christian village and its native pastor in that land of heathenism, which recalled to our minds the glowing prediction of Isaiah, indicated in the heading of this article.—*Ed. Chr. Adv. & Jour.*

"A day and a night's sail towards home brought us to the village of Thay Kau. The Christians of this village have literally caused the wilderness and the solitary place to be made glad for them. Four years ago, the place where the village now stands was a dense wilderness; but the rice field has appeared instead of the jungle,—the habitations of men are now seen, where were then only the haunts of wild beasts,—Christians now walk in company to the house of God, where a few years since roamed herds of the wild elephant,—and the voice of prayer and praise is heard, where the moaning of the forest trees was only broken by the yell of the tiger and the barking of the deer. This people have shown much of American spirit and enterprise in building up their village, and are making pleasing advances in civilization as well as Christianity.

Their pastor, Tway Poh, to whom the praise is chiefly to be given, has so often been mentioned that you must begin to feel well acquainted with him. He has everywhere the same mild yet decisive, dignified yet winning manner, but needs to be seen in his own village and in his own family to be perfectly known and appreciated. No native preacher has a greater or better influence abroad, and none is more beloved and respected at home. Even the worshippers of nats and idols, who will not believe the doctrines he preaches, will yet when in trouble look to him for counsel.

We had met him at other villages this season before seeing him at his own, had been highly pleased with the air of civilization which he always bore, and were often amused to see how much more at home he appeared when sitting in our chairs than the other assistants. When we saw him in his own house we understood the reason. His whole house was neatly and substantially built; but his room, which is used also as a conference room, approached more nearly to the civilized standard than anything we had before seen among the natives of this country. The floors, rafters, steps, and door frames were of sawn plank; the room was furnished with two tables, two or three chairs, and a couch with turned legs. Upon the tables was a small variety of books, in Karen and Burmese, also papers and pamphlets, all arranged with care. But what gave the principal charm to the whole was, that the lumber was sawn by his direction, and the furniture was all of his own manufacture.

As we passed by or entered his room from day to day, and saw Tway Poh,—Rev. Tway Poh, we should say, for no minister was ever more worthy of the title than he,—sitting by his table, reading and studying, or conversing with those who sought his advice,—we often wished that our brethren and sisters who feel such an interest in this people, could experience the delight that we did, as the expression came involuntarily to our lips,—How much like a pastor in his study at home! Let the prayers of Christians ascend to the great Head of the Church, that he will raise up from among this people many such pastors as Tway Poh.

THE POWER OF THE CROSS.—All the pomps and glories of this world, are they worthy to be compared to "the glory which shall be revealed in us," "the exceeding," "the more exceeding," "the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory"—to "see God," to "be changed into the same image," to "go to mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to the heavenly Jerusalem," no more to know sin, and sickness, and pain, and sorrow; to be forever united to saints, and cherubim, and seraphim, shouting, "Alleluia; salvation, and glory, and honor, and power, unto the Lord our God; while the four and twenty elders fall down and answer, Alleluia;" to burn with their ardors; to satiate the soul with their ecstasies; to be with Christ; to behold his glory; to follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth; to look into his face; to gaze upon his glorified form, and to think that every vein in that body bled for me; to be ravished with his smiles; to fall at his feet; to cling there, to live there!"—*Rev. Dr. Fuller of Baltimore.*

How to burn Coal.

The art of burning coal is not yet properly understood as it ought to be. Too much coal is usually placed in the stove, by which the draught is destroyed and the gases are imperfectly consumed. The Miners' Journal of Pottsville says there are two other errors in the way we burn coal, by which more than one-half is wasted.

1st. We have to shut the door of our stove or furnace, to make a temporary overcombustion at one time, and at another time we have to leave open the door and let in cold air to cool off.

2d. The gas that ascends our chimneys carries with it a deal of coal that is unburned, merely coal in vapor, which gives out little heat for want of air to consume it. We lose the most of this unconsumed vapor of coal when the door is shut. When it is open, the vapor is consumed, but the heat is reduced by

a flood of cold air and carried up the chimney.

What is required then is an air-tight door over the ash-pit, through which you can let in just what air is necessary for quick or slow combustion as desired. The door that admits the coal should be tight, and should never be opened except to put coal in. A small flue should admit a stream of air, heated by contact with the stove, to mix with the gas on top of the fire. In buying a stove, if you find that the stove or furnace door must be left open when you want to moderate your fire, reject it; for it is essentially wrong in its construction, and it will consume three tons of coal where one would answer if the draught door was air-tight.

From Graham's Magazine.

CONSOLATION.

BY ALICE B. NEAL.

There are moments when the spirit
Sinks, too faint for human aid;
When all hopes we may inherit,
Are in dust and ashes laid.
Voices dear to which we hearkened
Into utter silence fall;
And the very sunshine darkened,
Streams more faintly on the wall.

Happy they who then can borrow
Comfort from a higher life,
And from some diviner sorrow
Call a calmness to their strife:
Who can hear a voice from heaven,
Bidding all their anguish flee—
"Since no earthly help is given—
Heaven-laden, lean on me,
Ye who labor, I have loved you
As you toil for others' good;
By their baseness I have proved you,
By ingratitude withstood;
Once for man my tears fell faster,
Reaping scorn for my reward;
Asks disciple more than Master,
Or the servant than his Lord?"

MISSIONARY CHART.—The Rev. William Butler, of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, has prepared a Chart of the Domestic and Foreign Missions, as conducted by the various Protestant churches. We copy from it the following aggregate of Foreign Missions:

Foreign missionaries in all parts of the world, &c.	2,945
Assistant, as lay preachers, &c.	11,807
Members in the mission churches.	333,604
Hearers.	1,415,774
Institutions for instruction of native ministry.	31
Printing establishments.	40
Scholars in day and boarding-schools.	225,989
Income of all Evangelical societies in dollars.	\$3,201,419

Be wise; for in gaining wisdom you also gain an eminence from which no shaft of jealousy and malice can hurl you.

I SEEK NOT YOURS, BUT YOU.—The eloquent and powerful Dr. John M. Mason, on leaving his congregation in New York, said, "Since the time of my settlement here, lawyers, merchants, physicians have made their fortunes; not an industrious and prudent mechanic but has laid up something for his family. But should God call me away to-morrow, after expending the flower of my life, my family could not show a single cent for the gain of more than seventeen years' toil."

ROMAN CATHOLICS DO NOT GIVE THE BIBLE TO THE HEATHEN.—It is 300 years since Rome entered on the work of missions. Within this period, she has made converts among people speaking 60 or 70 different languages; but not a single instance is known of her having translated the scriptures into the languages of people where she has her missions.

THE BEST ESSAY ON MISSIONS.—A premium of \$50 we see, is offered by some friend, to be placed at the disposal of the Southern Board, for the best essay on missions. Now, this is intended for the benefit of those who profess to be disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. Can there be any thing more influential on the conduct of those who truly love Him, than a command embracing this very subject from his own lips? If what he has said be true in regard to such, that they "will keep his commandments,"—and that they will not be questioned,—what more influential essay can be addressed to such than this plain command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature?" If this be disregarded, what hope can be indulged in regard to such disobedient ones? Can they be included among those who love Jesus? If not, what hope can be indulged in respect to the results of such a labored essay? The simple command of Jesus alone, carefully weighed, can have nothing of equal influence.—*N. Y. Rep. Reg.*

A PEOPLE WITHOUT MUSIC.—The Chinese have no pleasant music. They like to hear good singing, but do not know how to sing themselves. In the mission schools the children are taught singing, which they like very much, and do the best they can to imitate it, and some of them do very well. One of their school books has three hundred and sixteen lines, each line having three words, and they recite in a sort of chant. They are obliged to learn all their lessons by heart, till they can repeat the whole book.

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given great offense to large body of the clergy, by denying the exclusive necessity of ordination by the regular Bishop of the Queen's church and thereby virtually overthrowing the sacerdotal doctrine of the apostolical succession of the Bishops. A great indignation meeting of all the clergy is in consequence proposed to be held at Derby, at which it is contemplated to denounce the conduct of the Archbishop, and to call upon him to resign his high office. The statutory overseer of some Protestants in the district of Canterbury, Mr. Sumner, is in consequence in a bad fix.

G. S. BROWNE, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

—AND—

SURGEON.

Office 10 1-2 State street.

aug 8—23 ft

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED IN 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only—Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore is detached from its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:
Thomas K. Brace,
Samuel Tudor,
Joseph Pratt,
James Thomas,
Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Church,
Silas B. Hamilton,
Frederick Tyler,
Robert Ruel.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

The "Atna" Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

Hartford, April, 1850.

Protection Insurance Company—Fire and Marine.

OFFICE NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE

HARTFORD CT.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Risks on terms as favorable as other Offices. Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:—
Daniel W. Clark,
Charles H. Northam,
William Kellogg,
Lemuel Humphrey,
Benjamin W. Greene,
Willis Thrall,
Elery Hills,
William A. Ward.

D. W. CLARK, President

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1850.



VAYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any medicine before. Other Preparations have shown them to be palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none have ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country. The widely celebrated Surgeon, Doct. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York City, says: "It gives me the greatest satisfaction to value and efficacy of 'Vayer's Cherry Pectoral,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminent learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. Jno. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe catarrh of the throat, by the use of 'Vayer's Cherry Pectoral.'"

His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.
Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral had been singularly successful, but not marked as this.

Very truly yours,

G. W. UNDERWOOD.

HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe catarrh of the throat, and was unable to obtain relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.; Sold wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co., Hartford; at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford; Middlebury, E. C. Ferris; New Haven, L. K. Dow; Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood; New London, F. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens; and by druggists generally throughout the State.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.
MR. & MRS. DRAKE,
SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE

MRS. DRAKE,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

The celebrated FEMALE PHYSICIAN, formerly of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston, Mass.

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines, that having lately returned from a tour in Europe, (where they have been since the decease of Mrs. Mott,) they have established themselves at No. 259 Green street, N. Y., and now purpose visiting Hartford and several other towns in which Mrs. MOTT gave such general satisfaction, and had so extensive a practice, to furnish those medicines and to be consulted on their use in all complaints incident to the human frame, except those arising from immorality.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her mother, (the late Mrs. Mott), expressly for the profession, and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease, practiced in connection with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. MRS. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice, &c., that it will be her aim, to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated and universally respected.

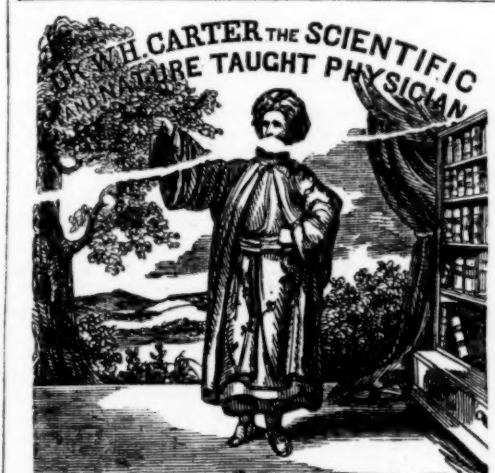
DR. DRAKE, (Mrs. Mott's Son in Law), has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and has also travelled with her several seasons, as is well known by all of her old patients. This mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practised for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands where others had failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicines it may be proper to state that no mercury or other mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of herbs, roots, flowers, vegetable, and essential oils, gums, balsams, and simples, forming in fact a union of the simples of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medica, therefore called vegetable.

To those invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call in person, we would state that by being informed by letter or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, modes of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same by express from New York.

DR. DRAKE & MRS. DRAKE, will be at the REXTER HOUSE, 254 Main street, Hartford, Conn., the same place occupied by Mrs. Mott, when called the St. John's Hotel, afterward Franklin Hotel, on Monday 15th, Tuesday 16th, and Wednesday 17th of September, 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, and in November, where they will be prepared to receive patients and furnish Mrs. Mott's celebrated medicines.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children; advice gratis; medicines at former prices; no out door cases taken. All communications post paid, promptly attended to. Letters should be addressed to 259 Green street, N. Y., our city residence. For further particulars see future advertisements.

aug 29 13w—27



DR. WM. H. CARTER

Begs leave to inform the Sick and Afflicted of Hartford and vicinity, that after five years absence, through the importunities of his old patients and friends, he has returned to the city of Hartford, and may be found at all hours of the day at No. 13 South Main Street, near the South Park, at the large brick house on the left as you are leaving the city, where he has permanently located himself, and may be confidentially consulted as above, by those who may desire his professional services.

The Doctor's Success in healing the sick needs no comment, especially with those who have tested the effects of his Remedies. The following Chronic Difficulties the Doctor will guarantee to cure, without attending to the Consumption in its last stage or old age, namely: Scrophula, Asthma, Fits, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Scald Head, or Tinea Capitis, and all kinds of Piles, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Tic Dolorous, Gravel, Constivness, or Constipation, Sick Headache, and General Nervousness, General Debility, Consumption in its first stage, and all Bronchial Difficulties; Female Weaknesses the Doctor has given his attention to for many years, and his Remedies can be relied upon.

THE 12 MEDICINES.
The Doctor removes the above difficulties with his Twelve Grand Remedies, put up in pint and a half bottles, made expressly for himself, with the following words stamped in the glass, namely:—Dr. Carter's Ocean Balm, or Chlorine Sanative, Lowell, Mass., which with little exerted labor is deemed sufficient to prevent counterfeiting, and also himself and suffering humanity from being imposed upon. These Sanative Remedies pass from No. 1 to No. 12, one or the other of which numbers being adapted to any case that may be presented. The Medicines are pleasant to take, and will not deprive the patient of food or exercise.

The Doctor makes use of no mineral or any other poisons.

NATURAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. CARTER is called the Natural Physician, because he was created by nature for a Physician, and can therefore, by looking at a patient, name his aches and pains with the character and location of the disease with which he may be afflicted; in doing which, since quite young, he has not been known to fail.

EDUCATED PHYSICIAN.

The Doctor is called an Educated Physician, because eighteen years ago he completed his education at the College or Seminary of Newbury, Vt., his native town, where he received the special praise of his instructors and fellow members of the institution, and has ever since most assiduously applied his mind to Animal, Comparative, and Vegetable Physiology; to Animal and Vegetable Chemistry, and the searching out of the hidden springs of life; the primary cause of the various ills of man, tracing from cause to effect, and vice versa, and he has striven hard and long to find remedies harmless and sufficiently potent to heal men and take away their pains, and as his labors are not unrewarded, he is fully prepared to do what he here states he can do.

Cancers, Tumors, and Wens, the Doctor will cure or remove with the greatest safety, causing but little pain.

DR. CARTER'S MEDICINES can only be had from his own hand in prescription.

Charges moderate in all cases, and the poor duly considered.

All letters directed to Dr. Carter must be post-paid, and those wishing to consult him by letter, will in duty to themselves, give a minute description of their aches, pains, &c., that the Doctor may know what to prescribe, and how to direct.

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Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1810, CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted the most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has assumed to secure public confidence by an honorable and faithful fulfillment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, President.
Albert Day,
Junius S. Morgan,
James Goodwin,
Job Allen.

Charles Bonwell,
Henry Kenney,
Calvin Day,
Daniel Buck, Jr.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

If Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford or its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.



DR. WEAVER'S
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, CAN-
SALT, SCROFULOUS AND ALL OTHER
Humors of the Blood.

These Medicines are the scientific preparations of a regularly educated physician.

THE SYRUP

Is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country, as a great HUMOR MEDICINE. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, or any other compound ever made, and for Humors is far better than any or all of them. For the above named diseases it is a positive specific—a never failing and infallible cure.

They have now been tested in more than 50,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases and as yet to our knowledge, there has not been the first instance where they have not done the work just as it was stated it would do it.

Read the following statement of Mrs. Turner's case, notice the symptoms, and mark the effect; she was perfectly cured after the failure of all other remedies.

WONDERFUL CURE
of Mrs. Giles Turner, of Montville, who has been afflicted with the Erysipelas for the last Twenty Years, and three times within the last Five Years;

she has been entirely BLIND from the effects of this dreadful MALADY!

Cure effected by DR. WEAVER'S SYRUP, after all other tried Medicines had failed.

Read the Certificate!

Montville, March 5, 1851.

MESSES. S. A. WEAVER & CO.—Gentlemen: In relation to my wife, I would say that from childhood she has been afflicted with a Humor. About twenty years since it appeared in a very distressing form at Erysipelas, at first a spot of a bright cherry color, on the side of the face, accompanied with a painful sensation, similar to that produced by fire. From this point it spread over the whole face, which became so swollen, that for several days she was entirely BLIND; and so disfigured, that her most intimate acquaintances could not recognize her. She has been in this situation three times in the last five years. Its effects sometimes appeared in small cracks in the skin, commencing back of the ears, and thence extending over the sides of the head. So sore and painful were they, that at night it was impossible for her to allow them to touch the pillow. The discharge from these sores was so profuse, that it frequently wet through the dressings, and run down the sides of the neck; and so acrid was it, that when it came in contact with the skin, the effect was the same as that of boiling water.

After any gentle exercise, especially in warm weather, parts of her body became covered with spots of a dark red or purple color, and were very painful and tender; in a short time these spots would be covered with minute blisters, which broke and discharged, then dried up, forming a scab down the back of the neck, and on the face, leaving an angry and painful sore, looking much like a burn. This would be a long time in healing—frequently months. At one time it appeared on the feet and ankles, running much the same course as it had done on other parts of her body, except that in this instance it was aggravated by exercise. These sores, moreover, assumed the character of bad ulcers, and were so inflamed, that for months she was unable to walk. The deep scars left by them remain to this day. It has afflicted her breast to that degree that she was unable to nurse either of her last three children. Often she has been in such distress from this disease, that for weeks she has been able to obtain but little sleep or rest, and has often said that her distress was so great she could not describe it.

At the time she commenced using your Syrup and Cerate, she had a running sore on her stomach and breast, which had been there more than a year, and kept her from doing any thing but sitting, ways breaking out in another. To this we applied many remedies, and used various kinds of medicines for removing the disease from the system, none of which produced the least apparent benefit. She commenced using your Syrup and Cerate a year ago last fall. She took the Syrup a few days, and then commenced applying the Cerate to the sores, and at once said she had never found anything so soothing as this was. I have frequently known her to get up several times in the course of a night to apply the Cerate to her feet, in order to obtain sleep. In about two weeks after using the medicines, the sores began to heal, and before she had finished the second bottle they were entirely well. She has now taken four bottles, and is to all appearance perfectly cured, and is in better health also than she has enjoyed at any time before for twenty years. The medicine has effected in her case the most wonderful cure ever known in our section of country, and I strongly recommend all afflicted in like manner to give it a trial.

Any one desiring further information in relation to the facts or particulars of the case, it will afford me great pleasure to give any such information, if they will call at my residence in Montville, or if they can make inquiries of many of my acquaintances in New London and vicinity, who are conversant with them.

GILES TURNER.
New London, March 21, 1851.

DR. S. A. WEAVER—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that the above will be considered by all who are acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Turner, as a simple statement of facts, given with the hope of alleviating suffering beyond their acquaintance. I would add that the certificate is from a source in the highest sense reliable, and worthy of public confidence.

Yours truly and sincerely,

J. S. SWAN,

Pastor of Huntington St. Baptist Church.

S. A. WEAVER'S AGENTS in Hartford,

LEE & BUTLER, C. L. COVILL & CO., JOHN

BRADDOCK, E. ALLEN, and J. PITKIN,

E. W. ROBERTS, Travelling Agent.

Also by some Druggist or other merchant throughout this and other States.

Paper.

Letter, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post

per, for sale by WM. JAS. HAMERLEY.

July 11—17

Great discoveries in the healing art, Nature's

discovered! Nature's own Physician.

HANSON, Celebrated Doctor of the

BLO

GREAT

seemed

wonderful

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